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1. Roberto Morena, a member of the Brazilian Communist Party and a member of the Executive Committee of the CTAL, arrived in Bogota, Colombia, on 4 October 1948. Comment. Morena had just been expelled from Venezuela and had been forbidden to visit the Venezuelan oil fields.) He contacted Pedro J. Abella, Secretary General of the Confederacion de Trabajadores de Colombia (CTC), Napoleon Melina, Colombian Representative on the Executive Committee of the CTAL, and other Communist labor leaders, immediately after his arrival. Morena was reportedly delivering instructions from Vicente Lombardo Toledano concerning the proposed general strike in Colombia, as well as plans for the Congress for Peace and Democracy to be held in Mexico City early in 1949.
 2. On the afternoon of 5 October 1948, Morena conferred with various CTC leaders and attended the meeting at which plans were made for the petroleum strike, which had been planned for 6 October [REDACTED], but he did not take an active part in it. That night he attended a secret Communist meeting at the home of Jorge Regueres Peralta. Morena was arrested as he left the house, but was released shortly thereafter with a warning not to participate in Colombian politics. He was also reminded that the country was still under a state of siege. 25X1A
 3. Morena attended a conference in the CTC offices on 6 October, at which the previous evening's petroleum agreement was discussed. He brought up the subject of the labor situation in the Americas and stated that the CTAL was threatened by the imperialistic propaganda of the Inter-American Confederation of Labor. He added that the International Labor Office (ILO) in Montreal was imperialistic and was attempting to disunite the world labor movement. He recommended that the CTC disassociate itself from the ILO.
 4. On 7 October Morena went to the airport with Abella to continue his trip to Quito, Ecuador. When he attempted to claim his luggage, which had been left at the airport customs office, he was informed that he could claim it in Quito, where it would be sent by the Colombian authorities. Abella protested and advised Morena not to proceed without his baggage, unless he wanted to risk being "robbed" in the same way that Senator Ocampo of Chile and other Communist travellers had been. Morena was then asked to open his baggage for inspection, and when he refused to do so, it was opened in spite of his protests. Several documents "of importance to the security of Colombia and the peace of the

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continent" were removed.

5. Morena did not depart that day, and after he had returned to Bogota from the airport, he could not be found by the Communist leaders. Juan Francisco Mujica, a Communist lawyer in Bogota, prepared a complaint against the Chief of the National Police, accusing him of arbitrarily arresting Morena, abusing his arrest, and theft of his personal possessions. The complaint was presented to Sergio Delgado, Judge of the Third Circuit Court of Bogota and a Communist, who attempted to locate Morena.
6. On 9 October, Morena was placed on a plane in Cali, Colombia, which was going to Guayaquil, Ecuador, in accordance with an order to expel him from the country. The order was based on his actions and statements while in Colombia. Subject proceeded to Quito, where he contacted Pedro Saad, Gustavo Becerra, and Enrique Gil Gilbert, Ecuadoran Communist leaders, as well as several members of the National Congress.
7. During a secret meeting with Gil Gilbert, Morena stated that he was a member of the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party and that he had been a Communist for over twenty years. He added the following concerning his two-fold mission in Latin America ~~_____~~ Comment. This supplements the information contained in ~~_____~~ and is from the same source):
 - a. Congress for Peace and Democracy. About three hundred delegates will attend, of these, ten will be from Ecuador. Charlie Chaplin and John Dos Passos will be two of the United States delegates to the Congress, and Dr. Antonio Parra Velasco, pro-Soviet former Ecuadoran Minister of Foreign Relations, has been invited by Saad to attend it. The local committees in each country will not only promote the Congress, but will also carry on the "peace propaganda" program after the Congress has adjourned. The funds for the propaganda program will be provided by the local committees, the CTAL, and certain Soviet sources. The committees in some of the larger countries will be provided with printing presses, but Ecuador is not one of these.
 - b. Petroleum Agitation. Morena anticipated that the Ecuadoran Government would place troops in the oil fields in the event of strikes, so he urged that penetration of the Armed Forces be accelerated. He hoped that the Communist penetration of the Armed Forces would make ~~useless~~ ^{unwise} any Government attempt to control the situation. Morena pointed out that the slogan to be used among the oil workers would be "No oil for the war effort" rather than "No oil for the United States".
8. Gil Gilbert was asked what would become of the oil workers' jobs after the wells had been blown up, especially in Mexico where they were the real owners. He replied that the workers would serve as guerilla fighters against the "Imperialists" and that the plan involved the deliberate provocation of incidents which would force the various governments to take steps against the workers. This would arouse sympathy for the workers and would cause more of their fellows to join in the strike.
9. Morena informed Gil Gilbert that he was to have departed from Ecuador earlier, but that information he had received concerning political unrest in Peru had caused him to remain. He claimed that he had been mistreated in Venezuela and Colombia and feared that the same thing might happen in Peru. Unsettled conditions have left Morena undecided as to whether he should continue his trip as planned or return to Mexico, but he said that he preferred to carry out his mission if possible. Although Morena was nervous about having stayed in Quito so long, he was pleased that it had given him an opportunity to devote

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This document is hereby regraded to CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 16 October 1975 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Archivist of the United States.

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more time to the local committee for the Congress for Peace and Democracy and to interview non-Communist prospects for work on it.

10. Pedro Saad proceeded to Ancon and Guayaquil in order to prepare for the arrival of Morena, who wished to hold closed conversations with the oil syndicate leaders. Morena's itinerary was to proceed to Guayaquil from Quito, then to Ancon, and return to Guayaquil. Gil Gilbert offered to accompany Morena to Guayaquil and help him to secure passage on a boat to Puerto Bolivar, Ecuador. From there he could depart by bus for Peru.

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11. The following description of Morena supplements that given

Nose:	Straight, narrow-bridged
Eyes:	Blue
Neck:	Short and thick
Occupation:	Draftsman
Address in Brazil:	Rua Morais e Silva 17, Apt. 102, Rio de Janeiro
Passport:	Brazilian, Nol 034063, issued in Rio on 22 March 1948.
Brazilian Cedula	No. 204129

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